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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. 09/780,231 02/09/2001 Guillaume Comeau 78524-1.1 8170 7590 12/18/2003 **EXAMINER** MARK WARDAS SIDDIQI, MOHAMMAD A P.O. BOX 2192 LA JOLLA, CA 92038 ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER 2154

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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2 3 JOO4	<u></u>	· Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/780,231	COMEAU, GUILLAUME
		Examiner	Art Unit
		Mohammad A Siddiqi	2126
		unication appears on the cover sheet with	h the correspondence address
THE N - Exten after S - If the - If NO - Failur - Any re	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMU sions of time may be available under the provision SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this coperiod for reply specified above is less than thirty period for reply is specified above, the maximum e to reply within the set or extended period for re	ons of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reg mmunication. ((30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty or statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT ply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABA as after the mailing date of this communication, even if tir	ply be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
	Responsive to communication(s)	filed on 09 February 2001	
	This action is FINAL .	2b)⊠ This action is non-final.	
· —		·—	ro proposition so to the morito is
		on for allowance except for formal matte ctice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D.	
Dispositio	on of Claims		
. 4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the	e application.	RECEIVED
1		dare withdrawn from consideration.	_
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.		MAR 0 5 2004
	Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are rejected.		Technology Center 2100
·	Claim(s) is/are objected to.		2100
		triction and/or election requirement.	
Application	on Papers	·	
·	The specification is objected to by		
		s/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)☐ objected to	•
		pjection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyand	, `, '
		ing the correction is required if the drawing(s	
	•	I to by the Examiner. Note the attached	Office Action or form P1O-152.
	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		
a)[☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of	ty documents have been received.	119(a)-(d) or (t).
	2. Certified copies of the priori3. Copies of the certified copie application from the Interna	es of the priority documents have been r tional Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	eceived in this National Stage
* S 13)∐ A sii 37	 Certified copies of the priori Copies of the certified copie application from the Interna ee the attached detailed Office ac cknowledgment is made of a claim nce a specific reference was included CFR 1.78. 	es of the priority documents have been r	eceived in this National Stage eceived. § 119(e) (to a provisional application or in an Application Data Shee

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)

6) Other:

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

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Claims 1-29 are presented for the examination.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.
- 3. Claims 1,2,16,22, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Feldman et al. (6516342) (hereinafter Feldman).
- 4. As per claims 1 and 22, Feldman discloses a method of providing an application layer access (col 1, lines 65-67) to a fixed memory (col 1, lines 59-67) address space of a device (col 2 lines 3-8), the method comprising: constructing an object having elements which occupy said fixed

memory address space (col 1, lines 60-63);

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whereby the application is provided access to the fixed memory address space directly through said object (figure 1, element 11, col 1, lines 60-63).

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- 5. As per claims 2 and 23, Feldman discloses identifying the fixed memory address space (figure 1, element 11, col 1, lines 60-63) to be a hardware peripheral's (col 1, lines 14-16) memory mapped (col 6, line 22-25) registers (col 4, lines 26-33 and col 6, lines 8-10).
- 6. As per claim 16, Feldman discloses a processor (col 1, lines 53 –55) comprising:

a plurality of peripheral memory mapped registers (col 5, lines 8-10);

an object anchored to said peripheral memory (col 1, lines 60-63) mapped registers (col 5, lines 8-10).

7. Claims 13,14,15,27,28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Slaughter et al. (6594708) (hereinafter Slaughter).

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8. As per claim 13, Slaughter discloses a device comprising a memory (col 1, lines 63-67), wherein the memory comprises elements defining a Java like object such that the object overlaps with a predetermined address space of the memory (col 2, lines 45-46 and col 1, lines 55-61), the address space comprising a peripheral's memory mapped registers (col 6, lines 58-67 and col 7, lines 1-11).

- 9. As per claim 14, Slaughter discloses a device comprising a memory (col 1, lines 63-67), wherein the memory comprises a class which enables an object to be defined such that it overlaps with a predetermined address space of the memory (col 1, lines 55-67).
- 15. As per claim 15, Slaughter discloses a device comprising a memory (col 1, lines 63-67), wherein the memory includes: a Virtual Machine; and a class which enables an object to be defined such that it overlaps with a predetermined address space of said memory (col 58, lines 28-51).
- 10. As per claims 27 and 28, Slaughter discloses the object is adapted for use in a Java-like programming environment (col 58, lines 28-51).

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11. As per claim 29, Slaughter discloses wherein the class is a Java class and said object is a Java object (col 58, lines 28-51).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 13. Claims 3-12,17-21, 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Feldman et al. (6516342) (hereinafter Feldman) in view of Slaughter et al. (6594708) (hereinafter Slaughter).
- 14. As per claims 3 and 17, Feldman fails to disclose defining a class having base address and length parameters, which is used in constructing said object.

Slaughter discloses defining a class (col 1, lines 55-62) having base address and length parameters, which is used in constructing said object (col 17, lines 63-67).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to develop classes in Java programming language using object oriented design, as Slaughter teaches, because it will provide memory system and methods which would permit a single device driver for a peripheral device, thereby allowing operation of the peripheral device on all platforms.

15. As per claims 4 and 18, Feldman fails to disclose defining a Java class having type, base address and length parameters which is used in constructing the object.

Slaughter discloses defining a Java class having type, base address and length parameters (col 17, lines 63-67), which is used in constructing the object (col 17, lines 63-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to develop classes in Java programming language using object oriented design, as Slaughter teaches, because it will provide memory system and methods which would permit a single device driver for a peripheral device, thereby allowing operation of the peripheral device on all platforms.

16. As per claim 5, Feldman fails to disclose creating an object descriptor;

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creating an object handle for the object which points to the object descriptor.

Slaughter discloses creating an object descriptor (col 5, lines 59); creating an object handle for the object which points to the object descriptor (col 5, lines 60-63).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to develop classes in Java programming language using object oriented design, as Slaughter teaches, because it will provide memory system and methods which would permit a single device driver for a peripheral device, thereby allowing operation of the peripheral device on all platforms.

17. As per claim 6, Feldman fails to disclose defining a Java class having base address, length and type parameters, which is used in constructing the object.

Slaughter discloses defining a Java class (col 4, lines 14-18) having base address, length and type parameters, which is used in constructing the object (col 17, lines 63-67).

18. As per claims 7 and 19, Feldman fails to disclose defining a new class having a class name <class name> as follows: <class name> (base, length)

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where <class name> is the name assigned to the new class, base is a parameter which specifies a type of object, base is a parameter which specifies a beginning address, and length is a parameter specifying a number of elements in the object, which when constructed, generates an object descriptor specifying base length, and a generates a handle which points to the object descriptor.

Slaughter discloses defining a new class having a class name <class name> as follows: <class name> (base, length) where <class name> is the name assigned to the new class (col 17, lines 45-47), base is a parameter which specifies a type of object (col 17, lines 63-64), base is a parameter which specifies a beginning address (col 17, line 53), and length is a parameter specifying a number of elements in the object (col 17, line 54), which when constructed, generates an object descriptor specifying base length (col 18, lines 55-57), and a generates a handle which points to the object descriptor(col 18, lines 55-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to develop classes in Java programming language using object oriented design, as Slaughter teaches, because it will provide memory system and methods which would permit a single device driver for a peripheral device, thereby allowing operation of the peripheral device on all platforms.

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19. As per claim 8, Feldman fails to disclose generating an object descriptor specifying a default type.

Slaughter discloses generating an object descriptor specifying a default type (col 18, lines 55-65, and col 17, line 48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to develop classes in Java programming language using object oriented design, as Slaughter teaches, because it will provide memory system and methods which would permit a single device driver for a peripheral device, thereby allowing operation of the peripheral device on all platforms.

20. As per claim 9, Feldman fails to disclose class is substantially defined in pseudocode.

Slaughter discloses a new class is substantially defined(col 17, lines 45-67) in pseudocode as follows:

```
Class AnchoredArray
{
  public int element[];
  public AnchoredArray(int baseAddress, int length)
```

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Application/Control Number: 09/780,231 Art Unit: 2126 { element = lockDownElements(baseAdress,length); Static private native int[] lockDownElements(int baseAddress, int length); } void AnchoredArray.sub.-lockDownelements() { int base = popStack(); int length = popStack(); int *handle = malloc(SIZE.sub.-OF.sub.-HEADER); (instance*) handle-> type= DEFAULT.sub.-TYPE (arrayStruct*) handle->arrayBase=base;

As per claims 10, 20, 21, and 24, Feldman fails to disclose constructing the object comprises:

(arrayStruct*) handle->length=lengt- h; push handle;

} ((col 17 and col 18)

defining a memory map having a predetermined address space for the hardware peripheral, and allocating at least one additional address space contiguous with the predetermined address space;

storing object header information for the object directly in the additional address space;

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creating an object handle for the object which points to the object header.

Slaughter discloses constructing the object comprises:

defining a memory map having a predetermined address space for the hardware peripheral (col 6 lines 62-67), and allocating at least one additional address space contiguous with the predetermined address space (col 7, lines 32-36);

storing object header information for the object directly in the additional address space(col 5, lines 5-13);

creating an object handle for the object which points to the object header(col 4, lines 8-11).

21. As per claims 11 and 25, Feldman fails to disclose defining a Java class having a base address parameter which is used in constructing said object.

Slaughter discloses defining a Java class having a base address parameter which is used in constructing said object(col 17, line 45-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to develop classes in Java programming language using object oriented design, as Slaughter teaches, because it will provide memory

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system and methods which would permit a single device driver for a peripheral device, thereby allowing operation of the peripheral device on all platforms.

22. As per claims 12 and 26, Feldman fails to disclose the Java class is substantially defined in pseudocode as follows

Slaughter discloses the Java class is substantially defined in pseudocode as follows(col 17, lines 45-67):

```
Class AnchoredArray
{
  public int element[];
  public AnchoredArray(int baseAddress)
  {
    element = lockDownElements(type,baseAddress);
    Static private native int[] lockDownElements(int baseAddress); } Void
    AnchoredArray.sub.-lockdownElements()
    {
    int base = popStack();
    pushStack(base);
}
```

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} (col 17 and col 18)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to develop classes in Java programming language using object oriented design, as Slaughter teaches, because it will provide memory system and methods which would permit a single device driver for a peripheral device, thereby allowing operation of the peripheral device on all platforms.

23. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

U.S. Patent 6490670 to Collins et al.

U.S. Patent 6275916 to Weldon et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad A Siddiqi whose telephone number is (703) 305-0353. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703)305-8498.

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The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 306-5404.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

MAS

JOHN FOLLANSBEE SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100